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MacArthur Dismissal Reactions

TRUMAN TALK TO THE NATION

Far East Policy

Washington, Apr. 11.—President Truman tonight that he would not "allow General Douglas MacArthur to become a world peace 'dividual'."

In a major radio address which held out a new of Far East peace negotiation, President said the United States aim was to prevent the fighting from spreading into out war in Asia. "A world of world peace is more important than any individual," he said.

"I have therefore considered it essential to relieve General MacArthur so that there be no doubt or confusion of the real purpose and aim of policy."

Mr. Truman added that he considered General MacArthur "one of our greatest commanders" and dismissed "with the deepest regret."

Mr. Truman was threatened with impeachment in Congress for his dismissal of General MacArthur, referred specifically to the general's demands for a free hand to bomb Communist bases in Manchuria and to send Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops to open a second front on the Red Chinese mainland.

Bevan Changes His Mind



S'pore Detentions Queried

London, Apr. 11.—Mr. Stanley Awbrey (Labour) asked in the House of Commons today how many of the men arrested in Singapore in January (as suspected Communists) were still detained.

He also asked when they would be brought for trial.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, replied that 15 of 39 people arrested in January were still detained.

The evidence against these was still being examined. It was not, therefore, possible to confirm that charges would be preferred.

Mr. Awbrey asked if the men would have a chance to defend themselves in an open court of law. Their continued detention was causing great concern and damaging healthy democratic movements in Malaya, he said.

Mr. Griffiths replied that he could quite understand the concern. But it would be realised that in this area it was of the utmost importance to take measures of this kind at times. He was very anxious that the examination of the evidence should be completed as soon as possible, he added.

AIRPORT RUNWAY

Mr. Leonard Gammans (Conservative) asked if the Air Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, would make a statement on the abandonment of the heavy concrete runway at Changi aerodrome near Singapore and say how much money had been written off for compensation.

Mr. Henderson replied, "It was originally intended as the result of a joint decision between the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Government of Singapore and the Air Ministry to develop Changi with a heavy concrete runway as a combined Royal Air Force station and civil airport."

"Owing to site difficulties which emerged in the course of preliminary work, it became necessary to modify this plan and a flexible runway has been constructed instead to meet R.A.F. requirements only."

"Liabilities amounting to £218,495 were incurred jointly by the Air Ministry, Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Government of Singapore for disturbance to the contractor on the construction of the runway. £118,447 was work done but not directly required in the project."

DEMAND FOR TRUMAN'S IMPEACHMENT

Deposed General Willing To Appear Before Congress

WASHINGTON, APR. 11.—A REPUBLICAN SENATOR, MR. WILLIAM JENNER, TODAY DEMANDED THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN. SPECTATORS IN THE PACKED PUBLIC GALLERIES OF THE AMERICAN SENATE APPLAUDED.

Mr. Jenner made his demand for impeachment—the procedure by which a President of the United States may be removed from office—during discussion of a resolution calling for General MacArthur to address a joint session of Congress.

The United States Vice-President, Mr. Alben Barkley, who is Chairman of the Senate, banged for order and reprimanded the applauding spectators. He called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rule against applause.

Mr. Jenner declared that the United States was in the hands of a secret coterie directed by agents of the Soviet Union.

"We must cut this whole cancerous conspiracy out of our Government at once," he said. "Our only choice is to impeach President Truman and find out who is the secret invisible government which has so cleverly led our country down the road to destruction."

A Democrat Senator, Mr. Olin Johnston (South Carolina) pleaded against any "hasty action." He served under General MacArthur in World War I and "put him on a pedestal," he said.

"Anything done to hurt MacArthur hurts me," Mr. Johnston said. But he told his colleagues that they must consider the far-reaching effect of any action they might take.

Another Senator, Mr. Richard Nixon (Republican, California), introduced a resolution asking the Senate to go on record that President Truman "has not acted in the best interests of the American people" and should restore General MacArthur to his command.

General MacArthur will try to make a triumphant return to Washington to campaign against the Truman Administration's foreign policies, Republican leaders declared here today.

These leaders also announced that they would consider the possibility of constitutionally overthrowing Mr. Truman's Democratic Administration through impeachment and the trial of the President himself.

General MacArthur's projected stand against his dismissal made it certain that the next few months would produce the bitterest political fight the United States had seen since the impeachment of President Abraham Lincoln, in 1868.

The consequences were likely to be historic and far-reaching, tempting to divide the American people when their united backing of the mobilisation effort was regarded by the Truman Administration as vital for the rearmament of the non-Communist world.

General MacArthur has agreed to appear at a joint session of the United States Congress and discuss his dismissal by President Truman, Senator Kenneth Wherry (Republican, Nebraska) said today.

Senator Wherry said that the General had agreed in a telephone conversation with him today.

Senator Wherry said that he would introduce a resolution today asking for a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives to hear General MacArthur.

Such a move would require the support of at least some of the Democrats, who now control the Senate and the House of Representatives. Senator Wherry quoted General MacArthur as saying that he would be "delighted and honoured" to return here to appear before Congress.

Senator John Bricker, of Ohio, one of the many Republican supporters of General MacArthur in Congress, said that there was little that Congress could do about President Truman's dismissal of the General.

He said that the Democrats in Congress would probably try to block a Congressional probe but General MacArthur "is too great a man to be dismissed without being given an opportunity to present his side of the issue."

Mr. Joseph Martin, the House of Representatives Republican leader, announced in the House: "I am authorised to say that General MacArthur would be delighted to have an invitation to speak."

He said that the General "can be here in about three weeks."

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Republican members of the Senate Armed Services Committee voted to ask Chairman Richard Russell (Democrat) to invite General MacArthur to testify.

Senator Styles Bridges, ranking Republican member, said he and his colleagues want Mr. Russell "to call General MacArthur and request him to come before this Committee to tell the whole story of our military situation in Asia."

Then the Senate met with the House, after the House had passed a resolution to impeach President Truman.

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HK Broadcasting: Commons Query

London, Apr. 11.—Mr. Walter Fletcher, MP, this afternoon asked for a more powerful radio transmitter in Hongkong to spread British broadcasting services to the Chinese.

He was told by Mr. Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, that the transmitters in Hongkong had a range sufficient to serve the Colony.

Mr. Griffiths explained that the services of information for China would shortly be relayed by a new high-power broadcasting station in Singapore.

Conservative MPs took the view that this service missed the point as it would be a short-wave service. They preferred an expanded medium-wave service from Hongkong.

The Colonial Secretary denied the efficiency of this plan—Our Own Correspondent.

S'pore Riots Findings Soon

London, Apr. 11.—The findings of the Commission set up to investigate the "Jungle Girl" riots in Singapore last December should be in the hands of the Governor in May, it was learned in London today.

Sir Lionel Leach, King's Counsel, who presided over the Commission of three, was busy in London today putting finishing touches to the report. It is hoped that it will be complete by the end of the month.

The riots broke out in Singapore when the Court of Appeal decided that a 13-year-old Dutch girl, Bertha Hertogh, who had spent the war years with a Malay foster mother and had married a Malay school-teacher, must return to her parents in Holland and her marriage annulled.

The findings will have special reference to the causes of the disorders and the measures taken to protect life and property and restore law and order—Reuter.

DINA HOUSE TRAGEDY

Inquiry Opens

When the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of 29-year-old Gwyneth Margaret Hockridge, found last Friday on her bed with a gunshot wound in the head, was opened this afternoon before Mr. Latimer, sitting as Coroner, and a jury of two men and one woman, Mr. I. Woodhead, ADCC, said that he proposed to call only very formal evidence and then request an adjournment.

He said in doing so he was following the practice usually adopted in England rather than in Hongkong.

Mr. Woodhead explained to the Coroner and jury that he would ask for an adjournment because the Police enquiries into the death of Miss Hockridge were by no means complete.

Appearing at the Coroner's Court were Mr. D. A. L. Wright (instructed by Wilkinson and Grist) who watched on behalf of Mr. Ronald Hockridge, husband of the deceased; Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, watching for the parents of the deceased; Mr. C. Y. Kwan, watching on behalf of one of the witnesses, Miss B. H. Chan.

The first witness was a Police Photographer, Lau Shing, who produced 13 photographs of rooms 1 and 6, second floor, Dina House, Room 1 was the bedroom in which deceased was found.

The pictures included one of a pillow, a bookcase with a gun among the books, and a separate picture of the gun after it had been removed from the books.

The inquiry is proceeding.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Dismissal Of MacArthur

REVERBERATIONS of President Truman's bombshell, the sudden dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur from all Far East commands, has echoed sharply throughout the world more because no prior hint had been given of the President's readiness for shock tactics against a Commander of such high standing than because of any lack of concurrence with the justice of the decision. Any lesser General guilty of political declarations of the type repeatedly made by General MacArthur would almost certainly have been drastically disciplined long ere this. For that reason, going with sincere feelings of regret that an officer of such distinction should end his military career in this distressful manner, a keen sense of relief has dominated immediate reactions. The comment of UN observers that the change of command creates an opportune time for recapitulation of allied aims and objectives in Korea and a fresh bid for a negotiated settlement with Peking reflects the general view that a stubborn obstacle has been removed. Characteristic MacArthur statements have frequently been absolutely opposed to the political policy of the Government he served and to which, as a military commander, he was supposed to be subordinate. His letter to Congressman Martin fell into the customary pattern. He visualised and advocated extension of the field of conflict in Asia by active American backing of a Chinese Nationalist invasion of the mainland at a moment in diplomatic spheres when greater stress was being laid on confining hostilities to Korea. The damage potentially done to attempts to disarm Peking suspicions and bring the Communist leaders to an amenable frame of mind was only paralleled by a previous MacArthur initiative, his personal visit to Chiang Kai-shek on a military mission shortly after the outbreak of and before Chinese Com-

munist intervention in the Korean war. Of the protest which the Formosa trip provoked, MacArthur took no heed. Few of his public statements, in fact, had the authority of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff or of the United Nations. They embarrassed Washington, raised the worry chart at Lake Success, and created the impression that General MacArthur, his post-war role approaching that of Viceroy or American Consul, was consciously seeking to lay down policy. Such an issue could not escape coming to a head sooner or later. It stemmed in part from his character. The General is imperious by nature and does not easily defer to judgments with which he does not agree. These qualities were undoubtedly heightened by the almost unlimited powers granted to him in Japan. Nevertheless, he at all times remained a military commander. The American Government's interpretation of UN resolutions and the mission entrusted to him was binding on General MacArthur, and as President Truman pointed out, recognition of that fact was imperative always, and in time of crisis, particularly compelling. His dismissal for refusal to accept the obligation will undoubtedly stir MacArthur's followers in the United States to bitter criticism, but it can safely be assumed that vocal Congressmen will be more concerned with attacking the Administration than withholding the tradition of separating political and military authority. President Truman's intention, of meeting the threat halfway by a broadcast message to the nation reveals both the crucial nature of the dismissal decision and the courage which prompted its making. We need no assurance that the situation, while fraught with a measure of danger, is well in hand. The President has advanced his prestige at home and abroad.

Senator Wherry said that he would introduce a resolution today asking for a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives to hear General MacArthur.

Such a move would require the support of at least some of the Democrats, who now control the Senate and the House of Representatives. Senator Wherry quoted General MacArthur as saying that he would be "delighted and honoured" to return here to appear before Congress.

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BRITAIN'S KOREA OBJECTIVES STILL THE SAME

Resistance To Aggression: No Extension Of War

London, Apr. 11.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, said today that Britain's aims in Korea were unchanged. She still stood for resistance to aggression and no extension of the conflict.

He was speaking in the House of Commons a few hours after the news that President Truman had relieved General MacArthur of all his Far East commands.

There were cheers from Labour Members of Parliament when Mr Morrison started his Korean statement with a bare reference to General MacArthur's dismissal.

In his statement the Foreign Secretary said that to remove any doubts about the matter he wanted to say Britain stood for resistance against aggression and for an independent and unified Korea and no extension of the conflict.

Pacific Pact Rejected

Washington, Apr. 11.

The special presidential representative, Mr John Foster Dulles, today told a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee on the Far East that the United States must work out some way to guarantee the security of Australia and New Zealand if it is to induce them to sign the proposed Japanese peace treaty.

The two countries have expressed fears of possible threat from resurgent Japanese militarism because the American draft treaty contains no ban on Japanese rearmament. They called for a Pacific Pact to guard against this danger and forestall the Communist menace in the Pacific.

Congressional informants said Mr Dulles made it clear to the four-man sub-committee that the State Department was not prepared at this time to enter into any collective security arrangement so rigid as a Pacific alliance. Instead he and his colleagues in the Administration were attempting to evolve some half-way measure, which would give Australia and New Zealand the required assurances without involving a formal alliance such as that of the North Atlantic countries.

Mr Dulles indicated he had in mind some form of bilateral arrangements between the United States and each of the two countries concerned but did not spell out his plans specifically.

The informants gained the impression Mr Dulles believed such bilateral assurances might later be expanded into a collective security pact, taking in the Philippines and possibly other Pacific countries, including Japan and Indonesia.

Senate acquiescence in Mr Dulles' treaty plans and related arrangements is most necessary since that body must ratify the Japanese treaty after the Administration gets general agreement with other interested nations.

The four Senate sub-committees are Democrats John Sparkman and Walter George, and Republicans Bourke Hickenlooper and H. Alexander Smith. Their conclusions will carry great weight with the full Foreign Relations Committee when it begins discussions on the treaty.

—United Press.

Entirely US Concern

Paris, Apr. 11.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Trygve Lie, left Paris today on a goodwill tour of the Middle East countries. He said that the removal of General MacArthur from his post was a matter of American internal policy.

"The United Nations Security Council authorized the United States Government to nominate a Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces," Mr Lie said.

"The United States Government has, therefore, the authority to make any changes it deems necessary in the high command in Korea," he added.

—Reuter.

MORRISON STALLS ON EGYPT

London, Apr. 11.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, told Parliament today that a statement on Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty would be made in due course.

He resisted efforts of the Opposition leader, Mr Winston Churchill, to have the matter debated in Parliament before negotiations were concluded. Mr Churchill wanted assurance that no agreement would have validity until approved by Parliament.

Mr Morrison replied: "The full and proper rights of the House will be kept open."

He also told questioners Egypt had not fulfilled commitments under the 1936 treaty to provide accommodation and public utilities for British forces stationed in the Suez Canal Zone.

"No accommodation or public utilities have been provided at the Egyptian Government's expense for His Majesty's forces stationed in the Canal Zone. The nature and extent of building carried out by the British forces in Egypt during and since the second World War have differed so greatly from that envisaged in 1936 that I do not think it will serve any useful purpose at present to make any financial calculations."

Asked whether this would be considered as a debt by the Egyptian Government over the next 15 years, Mr Morrison said: "It is a complicated debt and in discussions that may take place in future on numerous claims outstanding between the two governments this factor will be kept in mind." — United Press.

Not Willing To Be Just An Echo

Toronto, Apr. 11.

Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Minister, said last night that Canadian-American relations constituted one of the most difficult problems of foreign affairs that has yet faced Canada.

Mr Pearson, addressing Toronto's Canadian Club, said that Canada had come of age in her relations with Britain. Ottawa had abandoned "the sensitiveness of the debutante and London a tendency to dominate so that the two capitals now dealt with each other on a basis of confidence and friendship."

Canada's relations with the United States were "growing closer but were not always free from frictions." "These will be easier to settle if the United States realizes that while we are most anxious to work with her we are not willing to be an echo of somebody else's voice." — Reuter.

Britain's views were made known to the United States whenever the need arose. Sometimes they prevailed, sometimes they did not, which was only natural.

Mr Morrison said he was anxious to see whether they could bring about a negotiated settlement and consultations were going on between the United Nations Governments on this.

He hoped shortly to be able to say something further about where they stood in Korea and what should be the policy for the future.

Crossing of the 38th Parallel, which was being discussed, was not the main Korea issue. The issue was whether the North Koreans and the Chinese were willing to negotiate a settlement, Mr Morrison said.

Mr Morrison summarised the directives which had been issued from time to time to General MacArthur.

LIMITED POWERS

He was told the aims of resisting aggression did not necessarily require the conquest of North Korea by force but the disposition of troops in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel should be strong enough to defend against possibly impending offensive by the Chinese and North Koreans.

Another directive said that hostilities should be localised in Korea. The United Nations were not to become involved in general hostilities with China. General MacArthur was also told that his powers were limited on behalf of the United Nations to Korea and were to be exercised within the framework of declared United Nations policy.

These directives, Mr Morrison said, represented British policy and that of other countries with forces in Korea.

Mr Morrison said that there were a number of questions down for answering about how General MacArthur had carried out his instructions.

In view of the change of command this episode was now closed.

BRILLIANT SOLDIER

British governments had consistently stood for the subordination of the military to the political. It was clear that the Americans placed the same interpretation on this relationship.

That was all that he desired to say.

But General MacArthur was not to be judged solely by some of his recent utterances, Mr Morrison said.

"He was a great servant of the Allies during the war in the Pacific and he has proved himself a brilliant soldier."

There were cheers at this.

Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, said that the Conservatives agreed on the traditional view that the military and civil authorities should control the actions of military commanders.

He endorsed what the Foreign Secretary said about General MacArthur's brilliant services throughout the war and in the direction of affairs in Japan.

Oil Co's Offer

Tel-Aviv, Apr. 11.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company announced today that it had agreed to give all possible assistance to the Persian Government in combating the country's worst locust plague in 80 years. It offered this help free of charge. — Reuter.

Prep-osterous

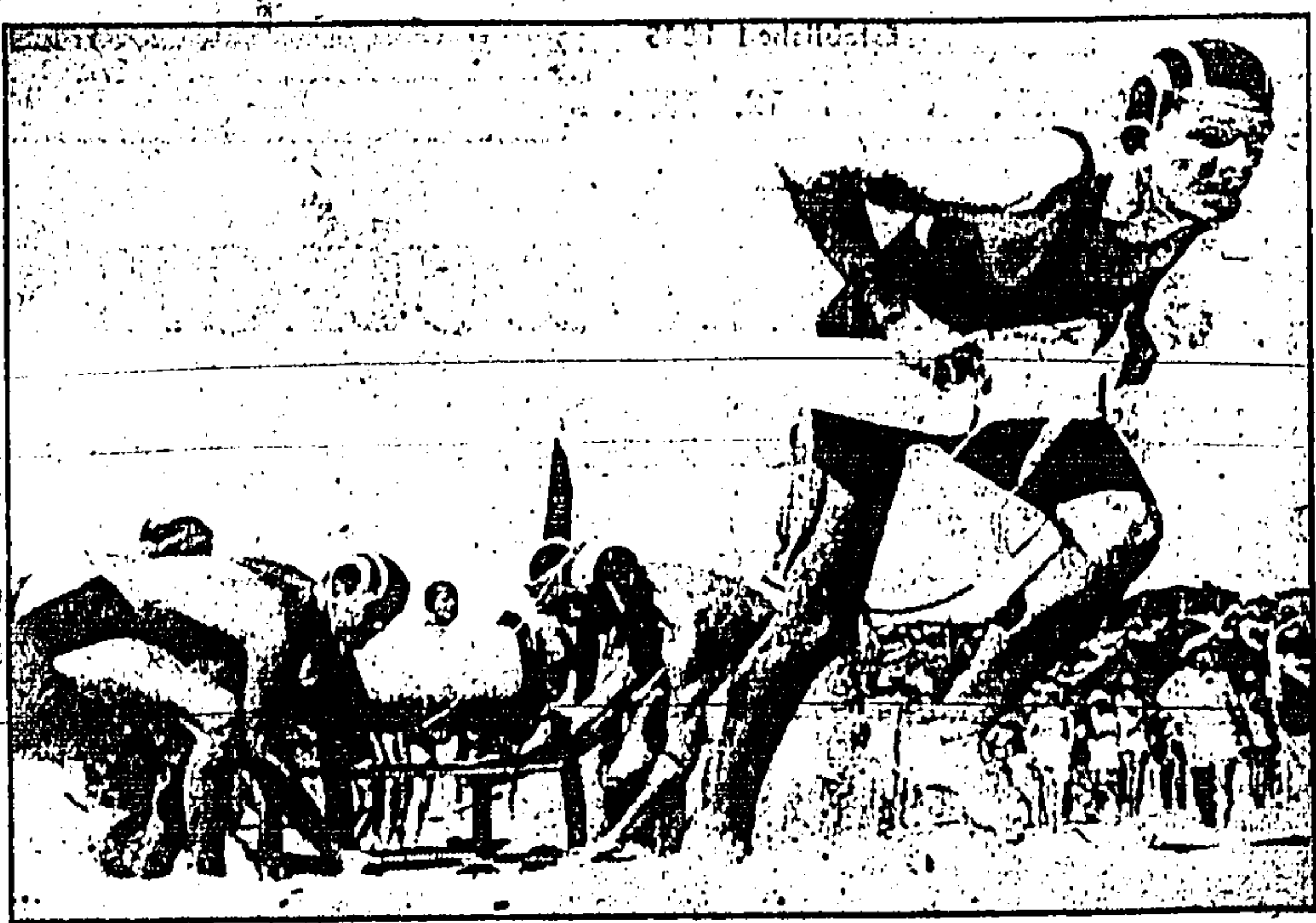
IF YOU WANT HELP WITH THIS HOMEWORK, PAY A LITTLE ATTENTION!

I'M PAYING AS LITTLE AS I CAN!

Prep-osterous



Life-Saving Champion



Strapping on his belt as he runs, Graham Timperley, 22, dashes to the water at the start of the Australian senior surf belt championship at Scarborough Beach, Perth. Graham won the title from the 1950 champion, Don Morrison.—AP Photo.

Inside Story Of Truman Dismissal Of MacArthur

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

Here is the behind the scenes story of the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur by President Truman as disclosed tonight by high-ranking American officers long associated with the ousted commander.

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"NAKED CITY"

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TO-MORROW

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LOU COSTELLO

IN

"KEEP 'EM FLYING"

A Universal Picture

Officers who talked freely but would not allow the use of their names confirmed the report that General MacArthur's first news of the dismissal came from his aide, Colonel Larry Bunker, who heard the presidential announcement on a shortwave radio broadcast from the United States.

Prior to that, they said, General MacArthur had not received a single hint of what was impending.

According to these informants, General MacArthur's controversy with President Truman was brought to a head by a visit by the Secretary of the Army, Mr Frank Pace, who conferred with the General only last Monday.

At their conference, Mr Pace did not tell General MacArthur that his removal was being considered. Nevertheless, he hinted broadly that General MacArthur's position was getting tenuous as a result of ventures into the political sphere.

COUNCIL-DEMANDS

The 38-year-old Army Secretary told the 71-year-old General that President Truman realised the vital necessity of maintaining the support of all the United Nations in the Korean war and, in effect, told General MacArthur that if it were a choice between himself and the retaining of the co-operation of other United Nations members, General MacArthur would have to go.

At the same time, President Truman indicated that he did not expect to be faced with such an alternative if General MacArthur finally complied with the long-standing presidential order prohibiting military commanders from issuing policy statements without first clearing them in Washington.

General MacArthur immediately agreed to submit to the President's "silencing order"—as he had done many a time previously only to ignore it when it suited him.

But according to informants, General MacArthur simultaneously countered with a series of his own demands for the carrying out of the Korean war.

JAPANESE REACTION

While Japanese Government leaders maintained official silence on General MacArthur's dismissal, the Government called a special Cabinet meeting for Thursday morning to discuss the situation arising from the change in the Supreme command of the Allied occupation of Japan.

Political observers here expected that the Prime Minister, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, would issue a statement after Thursday's special meeting.

Japanese Foreign Office sources expressed the belief that General MacArthur's recall would not affect the course of the Japanese peace treaty negotiations.

Although General MacArthur had been known to have favoured an early treaty for

Japan, the sources pointed out that the issue now had been placed into the hands of Mr John Foster Dulles and that an American treaty in draft had already been handed to other interested Powers. — Reuter.

Moroccan Nationalist Allegations

New York, Apr. 11.

Moroccan nationalists charged in a telegram to President Truman today that the agreement between the United States and France, granting the United States bases in Morocco, was null and void because it had been concluded without the consent of Sultan Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef.

El Abed Bouhafa, Secretary of the Committee of Freedom for North Africa, wrote President Truman that the Franco-American agreement violated the Algerian treaty to which the United States is a party.

The committee authorised him to state that the Sultan had "not been consulted and had not consented to the agreement which implies so flagrant upon his sovereignty and independence and violates the territorial integrity of Morocco."

Under the Algerian and Fez treaties, which established Morocco as a French protectorate, no agreements affecting Moroccan territory can be made without the consent of the ruler.

Bouhafa said the new treaty was signed "at a time when French troops engaged in a new wave of repression against the freedom movement in Morocco." — United Press.

Gandhi Fast Continues

Durban, Apr. 11.

Manilal Gandhi's fifth day of his 14-day fast was spent in bed, with Mr Gandhi overcome by nausea in spite of mud poultices applied to his head.

In the evening his look became one of agony, in water for the first time, and it considerably eased him. His father was a firm believer in mud poultices and applied them to the head during all his fasts.

Yesterday Manilal Gandhi was able to receive many visitors and had many messages from overseas, including one from the Hindustan Health Minister, the Governor of Bombay and a former Agent General for India in South Africa. Charles Fulton Oursler, editor of Reader's Digest, and author of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," will visit him today. — United Press.



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ROAD TO SUCCESS

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

SHOWING TO-DAY

Queen's

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WHICH DID HE DESIRE MORE... HER KINGDOM... OR HER KISSES?

The Private Lives of ELIZABETH ESSEX

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A WARNER BROS. Picture

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The Perfect Woman

STANLEY HOLLOWAY NIGEL PATRICK

Produced by GREGG A. KRAMER

ADDED! LATEST WARNER PATHÉ NEWS

NEXT CHANGE

JACK WAGNER IN "THE BLUE CAMP"

A Universal Picture

Stormy Session Of Big Four

Paris, Apr. 11. The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' deputies had a stormy five-hour session today, a Western spokesman said tonight. There were no new proposals.

Today's meeting, the 28th, was the longest yet held. The deputies once again failed to come to an agreement on an agenda for a Foreign Ministers' meeting. The Western spokesman summed up today's meeting by saying, "The reverse of progress was made."—Reuter.

Non-European Vote Bill In South Africa

SPEAKER'S RULING

Cape Town, Apr. 11. The Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, Mr. J. H. Cunnard, today ruled that Parliament can consider the Bill seeking to remove coloured voters from the Common Roll.

The Bill, the Representation of Non-Europeans Bill, has been challenged by the United Party, as unconstitutional, requiring a joint sitting of the House and Senate and a two-thirds majority before it could become law.

The Speaker's ruling is that Parliament is competent to vote in the ordinary way on the measure and that a two-thirds majority is not necessary.

The Bill seeks to remove coloured voters in Natal and Cape Province—where they predominate—from the Common Roll and give them European representation in the House and the Senate.

The Speaker quoted leading constitutional authorities in support of his contention that the South Africa Act no longer involved any limitation on the legislative competence of the Union Parliament.

He said that to differ from these authorities "would be to attempt to frustrate this House in expressing its will and exercising its undoubted rights, powers and privileges."

"I am, accordingly, not prepared to disallow the motion before the House," the Speaker added.—Reuter.

INDIAN VIEW

Bombay, Apr. 11. Pandit H. Kunzru, President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, said here today that there was no hope of settling differences between Indians and the white community in South Africa by negotiation.

Pandit Kunzru, arriving from New Delhi to preside over a meeting of the Council tomorrow, added: "The Indian Government has always supported the Indian community in South Africa in every way it could."

"It is anxious to prevent inroads on the citizenship rights of Indians abroad and will do its best to rouse world opinion against the unashamed racialism of South Africa, which threatens democracy and peace."—Reuter.

ISRAEL PRESENTS TERMS FOR A SETTLEMENT

Tel-Aviv, Apr. 11. Israel today handed to the acting U.N. Chief of Staff of the Armistice Commission its terms for settling the shooting border dispute with Syria.

The action followed stern warnings from the United States and Britain to keep the dispute from endangering Mid-East peace at such a critical time in the cold war.

The Israeli note submitted to Col. Bennet de Ridder listed four prerequisites for re-establishing peace in the demilitarised area near the Sea of Galilee. The conditions were:

1. All military and paramilitary units to be withdrawn from the demilitarised zone and barred from re-entry.
2. A total ceasefire between Israeli and Syrian troops.
3. United Nations observers to be given every facility to carry out their work.
4. Article V of the armistice calling for the return to civilian life in the demilitarised area to be reaffirmed.

Meanwhile, new violence flared up on the border where last week Syrian troops killed seven Israeli policemen. U.N. observers were reported to have seen a shooting fray between a nine-man Israeli police patrol and Syrian troops in the southern part of the demilitarised zone. An Israeli spokesman said the Syrian fire kept the police patrol pinned down all day near the village of Nakhb, United Press.

AIR ENGAGEMENT

Tel-Aviv, Apr. 11. An official spokesman said here today that two Syrian planes flying over Israeli territory today had been engaged by an Israeli fighter, which drove them back across the border.

The spokesman stated that six Syrian planes were sighted during the day over the demilitarised zone.—Reuter.

SYRIA DEFIANT

Cairo, Apr. 11. Colonel Adib Shashakaly, Syrian Deputy Chief of Staff, said here tonight that he had received in Cairo assurances of support from other Arab States in the event of an Israeli attack.

The Syrian Army had fortified the Syrian-Israeli border and was ready to withstand any attack, he said.

He disclosed at a Press conference that Egypt had agreed to lift the ban on export from Egypt of surplus war materials bought by Syria from the British and American authorities.

He told reporters that his visit was to thank "King Farouk and the Egyptian Government and people for their support to Syria in her grave hour."

He denied that there had been any misunderstanding between Syria and other Arab States, declaring: "The spirit of brotherhood prevails in all our discussions."

Colonel Shashakaly said that the Army was not involved in the recent Syrian Cabinet crisis and denied that there was political instability in the country.

The Syrian Army's only concern was defence of the country.—Reuter.

Colonial Court Of Appeal Opened



Lord Jowitt, Lord Chancellor of Britain, attended a colourful ceremony at Nairobi when he inaugurated the new Supreme Court of Appeal for East Africa. Picture shows the signing of the oath.

Yugoslavia Turning To Britain For Lead In Cultural Affairs

Belgrade, Apr. 11. Britain is becoming the leading nation in cultural relations with Communist Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs are looking to Britain today more than to any other country for cultural exchanges and facilities for training badly-needed scientific and technical specialists.

Russia, which once occupied the dominant position in this respect, stepped out of the contest more than two years ago by deliberately cutting all ties between Yugoslavia and herself, and her satellites followed suit shortly after this country's break with the Cominform.

"It is important that people in our country become acquainted with the life and work of the British people, and we also consider it useful for the British people to become better acquainted with what is happening here," Marshal Tito told Reuter's correspondent, Ronald Preston, in an interview.

The Yugoslav Federal Council for Science and Culture has according to Mr W. P. Jowett, head of the British Council here, for the first time itself begun showing a keen desire to make use of the various facilities offered by the Council in the sphere of culture and specialist training.

This is believed to be a unique attitude towards the British Council taken by any foreign Government department.

The growing activities of the British Council, whose object is to "propagate the English language abroad and further cultural exchanges today in Yugoslavia include the following:

- 1.—Help in the teaching of English in Yugoslavia;
- 2.—Scholarships and bursaries in Britain to suitable Yugoslav students and specialists;
- 3.—Instructional and other tours in Yugoslavia by leading British personalities in the realm of science and culture;
- 4.—To make available to Yugoslav British books, documentary and technical films and British music (in script or on records).

Tribute was paid to the work of the Council in an article on Anglo-Yugoslav cultural relations in the Belgrade newspaper, Politika.

"Judged by the volume and organisation of cultural relations in the world today, Great Britain occupies the first place," the paper said. "This may be partly explained by the fact that Britain, among European countries, has at her disposal the most effective machinery for international cultural and scientific co-operation... the British Council."

WIDELY SPOKEN

The most spectacular development has been the teaching of English. Mr Jowett described the Yugoslavs as most enthusiastic. English is fast becoming the most widely known foreign language in the country since the compulsory teaching of Russian in schools was abandoned just over a year ago.

Another sign of the popularity of English in this country is the decision by Belgrade Radio II (local emissions for radio) to broadcast "English by radio" lessons from recordings and scripts supplied by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr S. Stevens, Director of the BBC's "English by radio" series said that the BBC this year received for the first time entries from Yugoslavia for their "English by radio" competitions.

The number was described by Mr Stevens as "exceeding the entries from some Scandinavian countries where up to 30 per cent of those who listen to the series enter the competition."

Mr Stevens disclosed that the Belgrade Radio authorities had approached the BBC for the training of technical and programme staff and in connection with the supply of technical material, recorded music and musical scripts.

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WENDY GIBB

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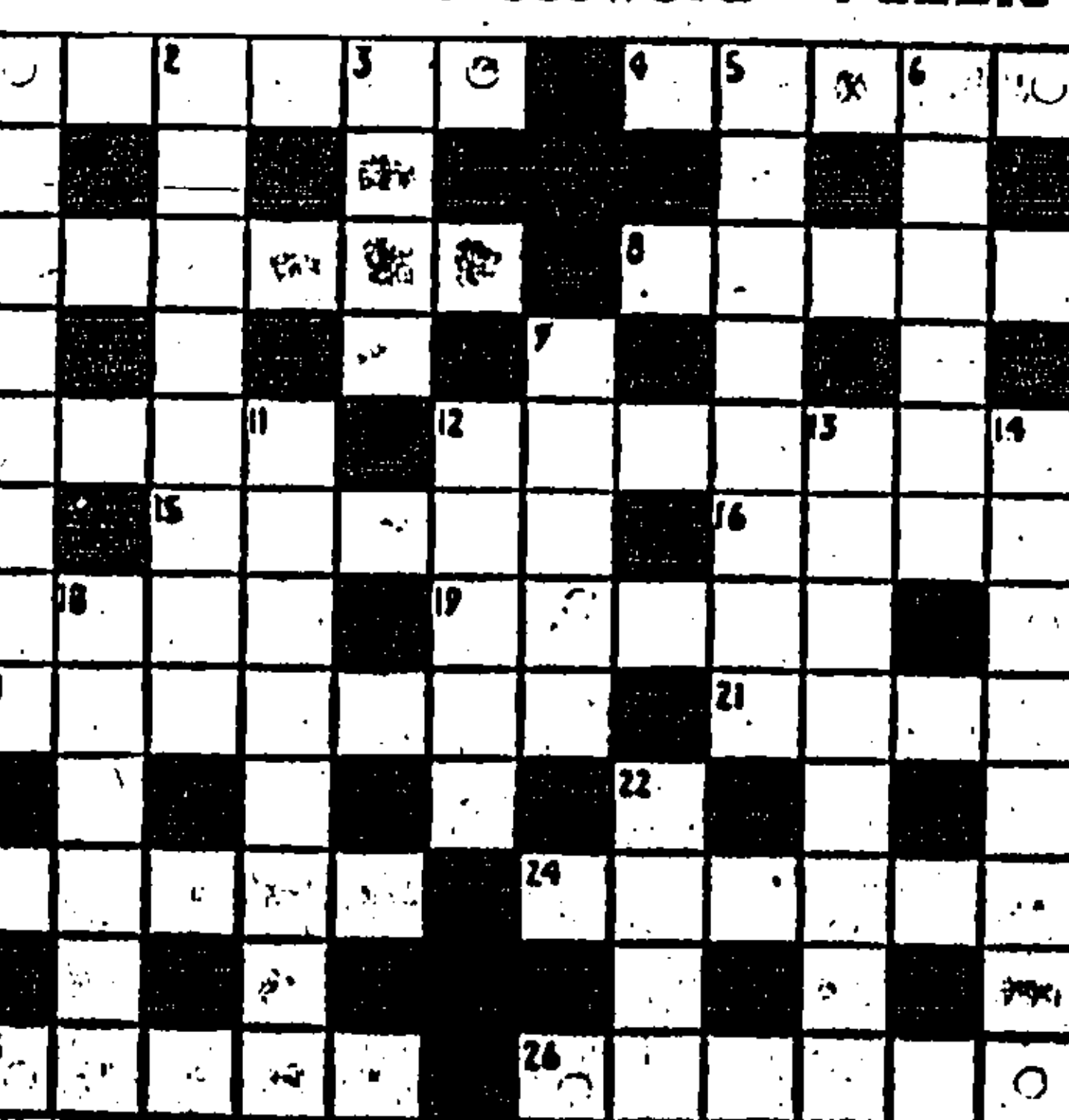
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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**

 - 1 Destroyed.
 - 4 Scan.
 - 7 Unexpected.
 - 8 Outspoken.
 - 10 Staff of office.
 - 12 Looks at.
 - 15 Distribute.
 - 16 Profound.
 - 17 Overdue.
 - 19 Deck.
 - 20 Carry out.
 - 21 Counsel.
 - 22 Subject.
 - 24 Soothed.
 - 25 Employing.
 - 26 Took notice.
- DOWN**

 - 1 Be similar to.
 - 2 Point out.
 - 3 Level.
 - 6 Bullfighter.
 - 9 Rhythm.
 - 11 Choice by vote.
 - 12 Origins.
 - 13 Revoked.
 - 14 Grand.
 - 18 Self-evident truths.
 - 22 Trick.

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 2 Complete. 3 Herald. 4 Admonish. 5 Reproach. 6 Term. 7 Peals. 8 Drar. 9 Open. 10 Assured. 11 Liberated. 12 Loving. 13 Normally. 14 Down: 1 Charm. 2 Grape. 3 Claimed. 4 Odds. 5 Fool. 6 Letter. 7 Softness. 8 Tropic. 9 A. 10 Savoury. 11 Gubern. 12 Tetter. 13 Admire. 14 Ache. 15 A. 16 Colossal. 17 A. 18 A.

Moscow Makes New Charge

London, Apr. 11. Moscow Radio today broadcast an Indian Press despatch saying an American military mission had arrived in Northern Kashmir to make preliminary surveys for the construction of United States air bases there.

The broadcast quoted a despatch from the Srinagar correspondent of the New Delhi Times, saying that the mission consisted of about 50 experts and "has at its disposal three aircraft with Pakistani identification signs."

The radio also quoted despatches as saying, "The Pakistan Government has issued instructions to the military authorities to render every assistance to the U.S. military mission."—United Press.

LOCUST MENACE IN PAKISTAN

Karachi, Apr. 11. An Agriculture Ministry spokesman today reported that hordes of locusts were seriously attacking farms in a number of Pakistani districts but control measures would probably prevent any major damage to the wheat crops of the Punjab.

The spokesman said plant protection officials were hurrying to the Punjab fields to apply and inspect control measures against the flying swarms which have migrated from India in their annual cycle.—United Press.

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BOVRIL WATER BEER INTO YOU

BIGGEST COMBINED OPERATION SINCE WORLD WAR'S END

LONDON, April 8. **B**RAITHEN'S is preparing for its biggest combined operation since the war—C-Day, April 8, the day on which the first Census for 20 years will be held.

C-hour is midnight (Sunday) and all those alive in Britain at that moment are required to be entered in the census forms which 50,000 enumerators have been distributing since last week-end. The census authorities are determined to achieve a 100 percent return of forms, and every effort will be made to round up people travelling that night, or at work. Fishermen at sea on Sunday night will fill up their forms on arrival in port.

How does Britain organise such a mammoth operation affecting every one of its inhabitants? The General Register Office has been working on the plans for two years. And it will be years yet before the results are fully tabulated and ready for publication, though preliminary reports will be available in about eight weeks.

When the head of every household sits down to fill in the form, he must remember to enter the names of everyone in the house this coming Sunday evening, whether normally resident there or not.

This census form demands to know full details of the people in the house. It does not only require to know the numbers of married couples, with or without children, occupying dwellings of various kinds, but also the numbers of households containing more than one married couple or relatives or boarders living with a married couple, or not consisting of a family at all, but of unrelated individuals.

Why all these questions? Because sociologists today emphasise the importance of knowledge of human groupings, especially in families, as a guide not only to housing policy but to the development of many social services and to the nature and distribution of consumer needs.

A question over which there has been much confusion is that which relates to a woman's marriage. She is asked to give the date of her present marriage, the date of her first marriage. She is also asked the number of children born alive to her, including any of a previous marriage, and whether she has given birth to a live-born child in the last 12 months.

Rumours of searching questions on marriage have circulated in the past few weeks, and caused much indignation, and to be allayed by official reassurance. The Census does ask personal questions—but for quite impersonal reasons. All information given is treated as strictly confidential, does not pass beyond the Registrar-General's office, and there are heavy penalties for improper disclosure of information.

For example, the answers in Census forms cannot be used to trace deserters or to enforce private, social or national obligations, or any other purpose. It has been realised that many people might hesitate to give the personal information required if they had any reason to believe that it might be "used in evidence against them."

Very full details are required of each person's personal occupation. Those in trades, manufactures, professions or services are asked to state the particular kind of work they do, the precise branch or nature of their occupation. We are told that the golden rule is to give as much information as possible, and not be afraid of using technical terms.

The census people have a tremendous list of these, and take pride in classifying even seemingly improbable people such as clergies and teachers, farmers, labourers, carmen, nippers and buffing-machinists.

There will be a great effort to round up stragglers on C-night. There are penalties under the provisions of the Census Act and Regulations for those who wilfully refuse to fill in their forms. Travellers, in-

By **HAZEL MAY**

cluding foreigners, are being urged to call into a hotel or even a private house on the evening of C-Day, if there is no other way of their being registered, and efforts are being made to give train travellers an opportunity during their journey of giving the required particulars.

What does this enormous operation cost? In 1931, it was £460,000. This Census is expected to cost over £1,250,000. The earlier one did not include Scotland, however, and the time lag since the last Census, as well as the all-round increase in prices, has mainly accounted for the great increase in the cost to the nation.

The preliminary reports of the Census to be published about eight weeks after C-Day will give the numbers of men, women

and children enumerated in each area as compiled by area-Registrars. These reports will also include the population of previous Censuses, the acreage of areas and indicate where population is increasing or decreasing. It is also planned to take a one hundred percent sample of the returns, on which a number of the more important tables can be based, enabling many of the facts to be published well in advance of the final results.

The full work of the Census—coding all the cards, sorting and counting them, compiling county tables, and then producing volumes on Housing, Occupations, Industries, and finally a volume of General Tables, summarising the information in the county volumes, will take several years to complete.

Most important people in Operation Census are the Enumerators. They have been chosen from the ranks of local government officers, school-teachers, and other reliable people. They must be educated, as the duties are likely to be a considerable endurance test in many of the rural areas. Upon the efficiency of these enumerators depends the value of this survey.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

NEW YORK TUESDAY

THE toilers in the Associated Press building at 50, Rockefeller Plaza acquitted themselves well this week. We had our full-dress rehearsal of air-raid drill. It was staged elaborately.

First there were the large decorative announcements on easels in the lobbies: "Practice air-raid drill in this building between 3 and 3.15 p.m."

Then there were notices on our desks: "Warning signal! The fire song in corridor lasting about 30 seconds. All clear: Six pairs of two-going strokes with six seconds between pairs. Elevators will not run, lights will remain on. It is suggested that personnel go to the corridor areas marked Shelter. Stay away from elevators (in a real raid they might blow out). Do not smoke."

So happened that I was in an elevator—lift to you, smoke a cigarette when the door peeling of bells started. Out went the cigarette, down went the elevator to the entrance hall.

Not satisfied

ABOUT 200 people were gathered there, looking calm and enough and gazing at what appeared to be a male chorus-line of blushing, self-conscious wardens.

Then we were all shepherded to the basement, past the bar and the plate-glass windows to a lofty whitewashed shelter. There we stayed feeling rather foolish until the bells broke out again. When I got back to the sixth floor and the Daily Mail office I was told that all the staffs from the various bureaux had carried

out the "suggestions" perfectly. I am more than satisfied with the arrangements made, but many native New Yorkers are not. The editorialists say that the British are doing a much more thorough job with specially built atom-bomb villages and realistic training amid fire, smoke, and deafening explosions.

Naval occasions

THIS is one of the few times that I have seen it conceded here that the British are doing superior work to the Americans.

In almost everything else we are declared to be lagging. Ever since the controversy over the proposed appointment of an American admiral over British naval forces there have been painful (to me) comparisons between the size of the Royal Navy and the U.S. Navy.

Britannia no longer rules the waves, say the pundits who produce these figures. In 1941 Britain had 363 combat ships manned by 300,000 men. The United States had 339 combat ships and 353,000 men.

By June this year the United States will have 958 combat ships and 705,000 sailors, and we will have 175 combat ships and 150,000 men.

We have a Navy less than half the size of ten years ago and the Americans have almost trebled theirs. I don't think this is good enough, do you?

The navy is the line during the war and the lack of resources in the United Kingdom are two big reasons for our decline, but they don't tell the whole tale.



THE ROCKET MAN scraps his ash-trays

Reason? They're out of date, said the Guided Missiles chief, giving news to-day of the developments that are providing Britain with new weapons.

THE man who taught the King to fly stubbed his cigarette-end into the ashtray on his desk. He pointed to the bookcase, where there were half a dozen ashtrays all surrounded by modern types of aeroplanes. "We have deposited them in the bookcase as being out of date," he chuckled.

For, rising vertically from the centre of the one now in use was, in beautifully turned bronze, a model of a rocket projectile.

It was a symbol of his office. Air Chief Marshal Sir Alec Coryton, DFC, is Chief Executive, Guided Weapons, at the Ministry of Supply.

In his room seven floors up above the river at Millbank, he told me of some of the work that is going on. "Twelve miles away in the South, Australian scrub country, there will be a very different affair from the summer days of 1940."

1,200 MILES RANGE
Coryton has just returned from a visit to the vast rocket-testing grounds at Woongarra, 1,200 miles north from Sydney, where far from prying eyes, the work of testing both defensive and offensive rocket projectiles is going on. There is room here for the

all the supporting activities—electronics, rocket propulsion and aerodynamics. This base is headed by Mr. H. C. Fricker, 40-year-old Oxford Double Blue.

What are the prospects for British industry? "There are various schemes afoot. One British aircraft firm have already started out there," Sir Alec said.

How are we doing on rockets? Sir Alec was careful to give no secrets away. "In relation to the total effort that has been put into guided weapons, progress has been satisfactory," he said.

Fifty-six years old Coryton, tall and slim, with hair that is going white, usually prefers to wear a lounge suit with a white stiff collar.

HIS 'OLD CROCK'
An old Etonian, he joined the Rifle Brigade after leaving Cambridge during the 1914-18 war, transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917. Two years after he became an airman he was the King's flying instructor at Cranwell.

What does the man who is in charge of all Britain's super-sonic "rockets" do in his spare time? He loves engineering and has his own private workshop. Another of his joys is an "old crock" car. "I did 100 miles in it the other day at an average of 24 m.p.h.," he said.

At the moment there is a neck-and-neck rivalry between the Festival of Britain and the 2,000th birthday of Paris. I think we have a slight edge in the travel "Come to the party," hinting, perhaps, at champagne and dancing girls and delectable wickedness. We are relying more on old castles, the countryside, the Inns, and the pageantry.

Don't let us forget the fun and games—Americans love to improve their minds and have a quick shot of culture; but they like a lark, too, or hadn't you heard?

Here the American news is routine. That is to say, there have been ten more probes into crime and graft, a dozen new revelations of scandals in high and low places, and 100 further promises to clear out the racketeers.

No wonder the harassed public is taking more and more pills. Earl Wilson calls it the Pill Age, and certainly today you can get pills for everything.

Among the stars
ENTERTAINERS, according to doctors, are the worst pill addicts. Well, the competition on Broadway is enough to make any actor or actress rush to the medicine chest. For every star there are 1,000 talented men and women eager for tiny parts.

As forecast, "The King and I" is a stunning success and our Gertrude Lawrence could not be happier.

Michael Wilding is returning to England as soon as he completes "The Law and Lady Lovelady" with Greer Garson. Wilding will play in Herbert Wilcox's "The Lady with the Lamp" with Anna Neagle in the title role. My thanks to Mr. Wilcox for his charming cable. "Odette" is a four-star success here.

Footnote: The Little Four in Paris apparently cannot agree on what the Big Four are to disagree about.

BREWERS are marketing a dry-cleaning powder which removes stains of egg, ice cream, chocolate—even beer—from clothing.

SEPARATION arrangements between Georgiana Campbell Manville, 32-year-old British eighth wife of millionaire Tommy Manville, provide her with \$250 a month—if she does not telephone him. So she was unable to tell him that the car he gave her for her last birthday has been stolen.

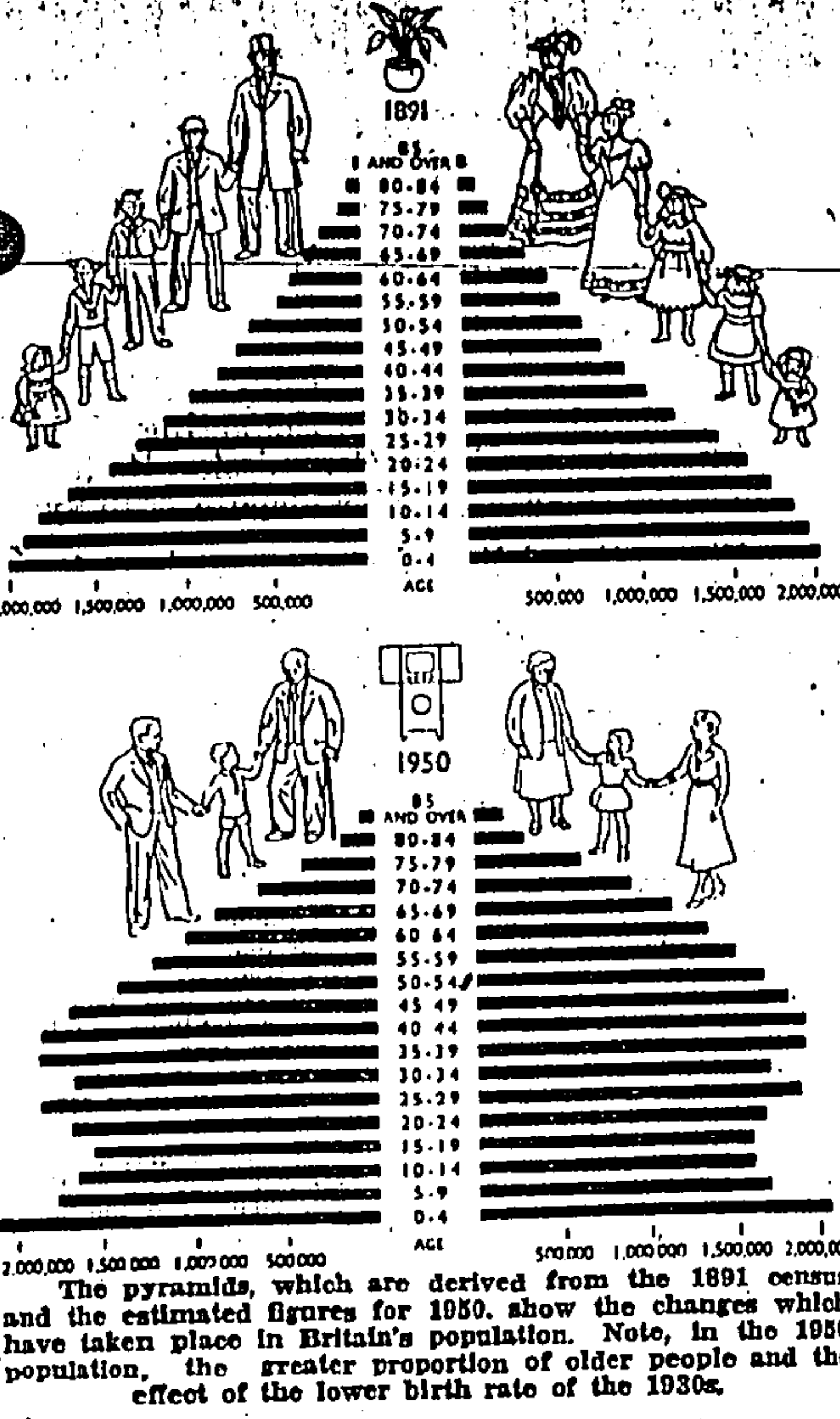
DOWAGERS—in diadems shrieked like bobby-soxers and waved scarves after the farrow performance at the Metropolitan Opera House of soprano Kirsten Flagstad. For 20 minutes they clapped in rhythm, calling: "We want Flagstad!"

ADVERTISEMENTS COLUMNS are sprinkled with London flats for the Festival. A Hampstead maisonette is offered from May 6 to September for £280 a month.

STEEL PRODUCTION is over three times that of Russia and her satellites together, says the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, a private company. It is 12 percent above peak production in World War II.

GUNMAN William Cook jun. was sentenced to 300 years in prison for murdering all five members of the Carl Mosser family. Said Judge Stephen Chandler: "Society stands indicted for permitting this child to grow up in the inhuman conditions that permitted these crimes."

AGE PYRAMIDS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, 1891 AND 1950



\$240 a day for doing nothing

From **NEWELL ROGERS**

NEW YORK. FROM now until May 15 Hollywood's Howard Hughes is paying British actor Robert Newton and fellow players a total of \$240 a day to do nothing.

But Hughes can afford it. He is an aircraft builder, airline operator, and oil multi-millionaire besides being a film chief. His income is estimated at over \$10,000 a day.

Hollywood calls 46-year-old, 6ft. 3in. Hughes a mystery man because he sees his stars once a year, has his office miles from his studio and often telephones orders on films at 3 a.m.

But he is a famous star-maker—Jane Russell, Fath Dierker, and the late Jean Harlow.

Newton and the other actors were hired to film G. B. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion." But Hughes wants comedian Alan Young for Androcles and he is not available until May 15. So everyone is gloriously marking time on full pay.

Yet Hughes is saving money. He has lent leading lady Jean Simmons to another studio until May 15 to make "Queen Bees," and Hollywood's estimate of her salary is "something over \$1,000 a week."

SINGER Margaret Truman, whose salary as a radio star nearly equals that of her famous father (\$35,700 a year), is making her debut as an actress. She will appear in a radio drama with James Stewart called "Jackpot."

LONDON-BORN males named Henry got free seats the other night for the British comedy "Springtime for Henry."

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Whiteness Sweetness Purity!

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NO FINER SUGAR! Available from all shops and stores

TAIKOO SUGAR

OUTERFIELD & SONS

RACING FOR BUNS TURNED OUT AN OLYMPIC CHAMPION AND A RECORD-BREAKER

Says McDONALD BAILEY

What should be the aim of the athlete when he goes to the track for a training session?

My answer is that to begin with he should be in a happy frame of mind, he should have a definite plan of action and keep to it as near as possible, and he should have some form of incentive.

In my experience of training with many athletes I have found that very few follow these principles. In fact, I often wonder at the complete aimlessness of the majority, who just seem to gather at the track for an evening's frolic.

There should be no excuse for this if the athletes are keen to get on. A coach is of tremendous value in helping to plan an athlete's programme, but he should not be depended upon entirely for this or to provide the incentive in training.

SHY AND COMPLACENT

I have often found myself virtually "alone" because of the shy and complacent attitude of some athletes. I attribute a great deal of my early successes on the track to training with and learning as much as possible from men with more experience than myself. And I am still learning.

Many times, in an effort to pep up the proceedings, I have suggested some full speed dashes up to 50 yards, but the general reaction has been: "Oh, I can't keep up with you," or "That's too much for me."

It seems that they fail to see the main purpose of the suggestion, which is to encourage the competitive spirit — which after all should always be uppermost in their minds.

It does not really matter who gets there first in these training spins, providing, of course, everyone is doing his best, but it does cut out that indolent "loafing" which is so common nowadays.

Admitted training can at times become very tedious, but it is up to every athlete to fight against boredom.

In this respect I always remember an interesting little story told me by Olympic Champion Arthur Wint. "When I used to train with Herb McKenley — now 440 yards world record holder — we found our training sessions so dull at times that often we raced each other for buns," said Arthur.

It should not be necessary to introduce the "bun" aspect into our training, but the idea behind it is certainly worth considering.

This training business must be taken seriously. Train in groups with some definite plan, but above all make the work-outs really worth while.



Arthur Wint, who won the 400 Metres Run at the last Olympic Games at London, beat his fellow-Jamaican, Herb McKenley, who was then world record-holder for the 400 metres and still holds the world record for 440 yards. The two used to race for buns long before they entered the Olympic arena.

KCC TENNIS PROGRAMME

The following tennis matches in the Kowloon Cricket Club 1951 Spring Handicaps have been arranged:

TOMORROW

Mrs H. Bonbernard & Mrs D. Dawson Groves v Mrs D. & Mrs H. Baker; Mrs A. Budge & Mrs A. Doublid v Mrs P. Ward & Mrs J. Watt; Mrs M. Fisher & Mrs D. Groves v Mrs K. M. Gell & Mrs W. Peppercell; A.S. August & J. Lenoir v C.J. Smith & A.V. White; W.M. Cowie & G.H. Wren v C. Peppercell & M.K. Nisholds; Mrs J. Lawes v Mrs B. Yan.

MONDAY, APRIL 16

A.L. Rickotts & R. Lawes v E.C. Fincher & H.S. Capell; A. Zinner & J. Seddon v D. Chen & C. Digby; D. Chen v C. Quang; Mrs R.B. Lawes & N. Leonard v Mrs M. Peppercell & A.V. White; C. Peppercell v R.H. Lodge; Mr & Mrs T.E. Baker v Mrs P. & Mr C. Kotewill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17

T.E. Baker & A. Fung v D.C. Symonds & H. Seddon; Mrs M. Lawes v Mrs H. Bonbernard; Mrs W.H. Peppercell v Mrs M. Xavier; J. Lenoir v R. Lawes; G.H. Wren v K.M. Gell; A.S. August v C.J. Smith.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

Mrs M. Lambert Baker v Mrs A. Birt; K. Lo v W.M. Cowie; A. Lawes v R.J. Coulters; H.S. Capell v J.D. Mackenzie; N. Leonard v M.K. Nisholds; Mrs M. Xavier & Mrs M. Ribeiro v winner Mrs E. Bonbernard & Mrs Dawson Groves; Mrs D. & Mrs H. Baker.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19

Mrs V. da Silva & D. Symonds v Mrs A. Birt & A. August; J.D. Mackenzie & G.M. Gellard v D. Hung & K. Lo; W. Peppercell v winner D. Chen & C. Quang.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

Mrs F.J. Ward & K.S. Capell v Mrs N. Lambert Baker & C. Digby; Mrs L. Coxall & Mrs R.B. Lawes v Mrs M. Mardulyn & Mrs E. Leonard; Mrs A. Peppercell v Mrs L.F. Stokes.

Gremlins "B" Play Navy Tomorrow

Gremlins "B" will play a Naval team at King George V School tomorrow at 5.45 p.m.

The team will be Mrs Gerrard; Irene Smirnov; Mrs Giles; Tommy Wiseman; Diane Sanders; Rosemary Road; Dolores Bonner; Coraen Evers; Mrs Vianca; Lorna Coxall; Mrs Baker; and T. Silva.

America's Newspapers Give More Space To Bowling Than To Any Other Sport

Says CORNELIUS RYAN

If a survey should be taken of all the sports pages in America, it probably would be found that more space is devoted to bowling than any other sport.

The American Bowling Congress lists almost a quarter of a million teams as members, and each team has from five to eight bowlers. In addition, there are many thousands of unaffiliated bowlers.

However, it is the organized teams which win the newspaper space — columns after columns of bowling league scores and standings, and these columns add up to far more lineage than is given to baseball, even with baseball box scores.

EXPANDING EVERY YEAR

Bowling is expanding every year, since it dropped its "whites-only" membership clause early this year, but it still faces some fight. Least of bowling's battles is in New York City, where a city law forbids participation by anyone under 16 years of age.

Even if accompanied by a parent, it is illegal for a youngster to bowl in the city's numerous bowling alleys. The Queens County Proprietors' Association is leading the

The Exchequer Takes A Bite Out Of Every Stage Through Which A Race Horse Passes

London. That the Racecourse Betting Control Board turnover for 1950 is less than that of the previous year is not an indication that racing is any less popular; it is only that there is less spending money in circulation.

For some time racecourse attendances have been falling for the same reason. I am surprised the Tote decrease has not been larger.

The turnover was £25,505,192, compared with £25,874,070 in 1949. This may be accounted for by the fact that there were fewer days racing last year.

About two-fifths of the whole is invested off the course, largely through an organisation which feeds the Tote with commissions.

The organisation in question — that off-the-course contributions were larger in 1950 than in 1949.

KEEN AS EVER

This is interesting as it appears to support the suggestion that, though betting on the course is lighter, the stay-at-home backers are as keen as ever.

What the Government does not appear to realise is that they are cutting their own throat by taxing racecourse receipts so heavily.

At the expense of appearing to explain what is obvious, all concerned with racing and breeding it is worth while to trace the circumstances by which money flows to the Exchequer from the breeding industry to the tax collector.

It will be seen that the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes a bite out of practically every stage through which the racehorse passes.

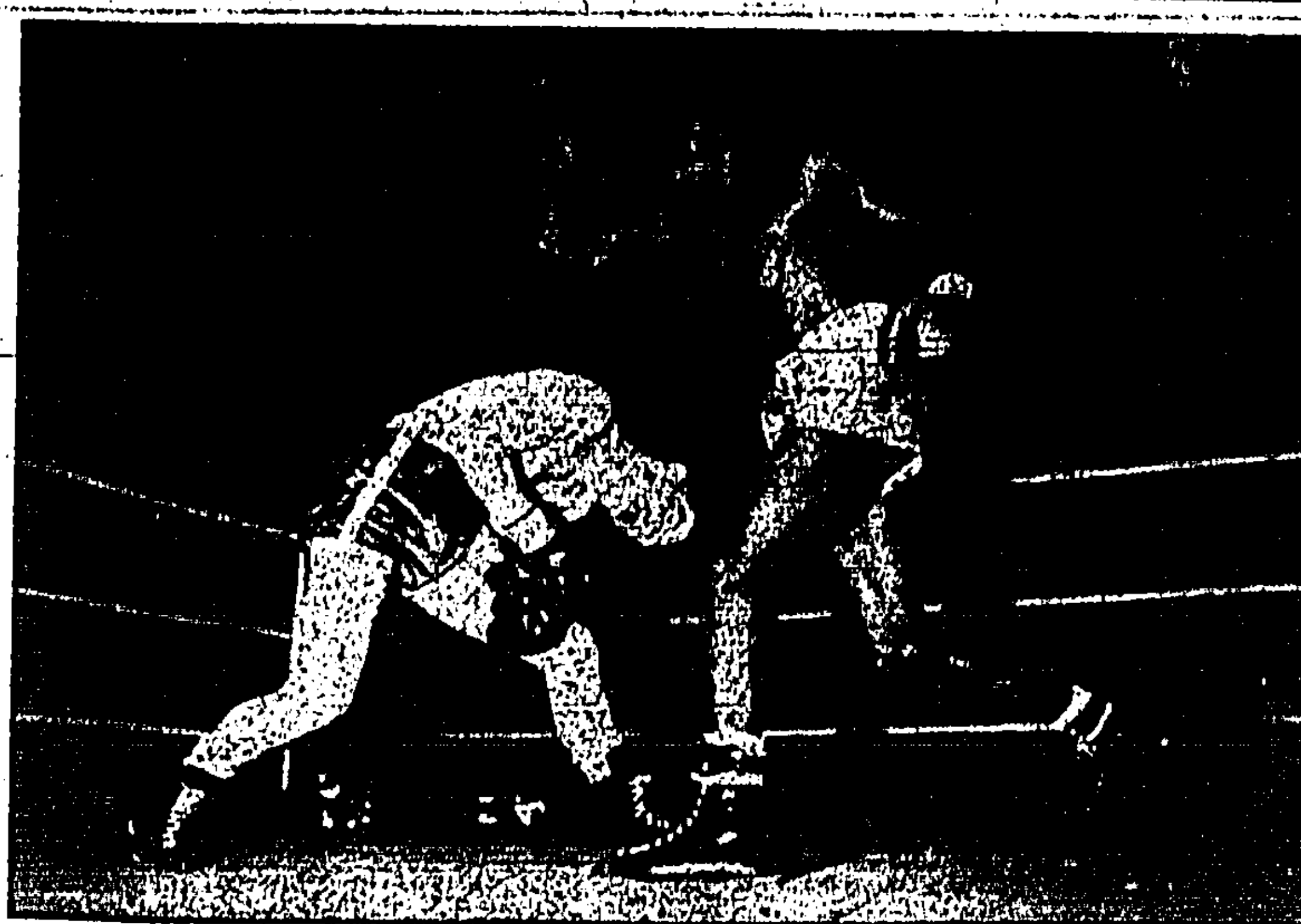
First, there is the stud farm, whose owner is taxed, if not exactly in the same way as the farmer or the industrialist, at least on a basis of profits.

TAX AT SALES

The product of his work, and of the capital he employs, may be regarded as the yearling which he sends to the auction sales, usually within 18 months of its birth.

Here again the Chancellor takes a bite, and takes his share of the five per cent. normally charged by the auctioneers.

The principal purchasers of bloodstock are racing clubs and private owners. The racing clubs, who buy more than 2,000,000 worth of yearlings alone last year, are



Johnny Molloy (St. Helen's) ducks to avoid a powerful right from Roy Ankrah (Gold Coast) during their eight-round featherweight contest at the Empress Hall. Ankrah won in the fourth round.

"THE SCOUT" SUMS UP

Tests Must Be Made Daily To Guard Against Doping Of Race Horses

London. One of the great weaknesses about the new Jockey Club rule on doping is that the stewards have denied themselves any powers of discretion.

A trainer's licence "shall" be withdrawn. No ifs and buts.

There is, in fact, no need to hold an inquiry when the presence of dope has been found. Suspension is automatic.

One is accustomed to hearing exaggerated reports on the racecourse. Many trainers have confided to me suspicions that one of their horses has been "got at" when it failed to run up to expectations.

NO DOUBT

These suspicions are not always accurate. But there is no sense in blinking one's eyes at facts.

I cannot forget the sight of Happy Trio and Nighttime blind

In their box at Salisbury in May of last year.

Before that there was the incontestable evidence of the steeplechaser Leap Man being sprayed with acid at Nottingham in October 1940.

Hair never grew again over the quarters and on the flank where the acid had been squirted.

Men who would stoop to tricks of this sort for a little easy money must be a hard-hearted bunch of thugs.

So there is probably more truth in these racecourse whispers than many people choose to think.

Three Berkshire trainers have volunteered to give evidence before the stewards. East is certain that a horse in his charge — a favourite in all three instances — was "got at."

SUSPECTED OWNER

A north country trainer made doubly sure. His best sprinter ran unaccountably badly in a small handicap.

He had him led quickly away from the course and independently examined. The horse was stiff with dope, the trainer said.

He could not trace the culprit, but suspected strongly — the owner.

No one knows better than that trainer how lucky he is still to hold a licence.

The present situation is unsatisfactory from almost every angle. Even the experts cannot agree that the system used for testing "or" dope is 100 per cent accurate.

The Jockey Club moves slowly, and I hold out no hope of any immediate action.

Here, however, are my suggestions:

An amnesty for all trainers who have been affected by this rule. (They will be "marked" men, anyway, even if they succeed in setting up again.)

Substitution of the word "may" for "shall" in the rules.

Daily tests, to keep all trainers alert.

Three opinions on the analysis of samples, and not merely one. These minor alterations are

surely all that are needed to enable authorities and trainers to co-operate in stamping out a menace to the sport.

(London Express Service)

It Is Time Don Cockell Went 'Top Of The Bill'

Says GEORGE WHITING

London. Joey Maxim or no Joey Maxim, I think we shall find Don Cockell facing up to a crack American cruiserweight in the next couple of months. And in his own top-of-the-bill right, too — not as a kind of make-weight to his stable mate, Jack Gardner, or the rampaging Randolph Turpin.

Confident Cockell, an iceberg with a boxing brain, may hitherto have lacked the crowd appeal of some of our more colourful-than-competent fighters, but his workmanlike European Championship win over Albert Yvel has brought the one-time Battersea blacksmith a whole host of new admirers.

When Don beat Mark Hart for the British title he shared the limelight with the Turpin-Finch middleweight championship bout. His two meetings with Lloyd Marshall were subsidiary first to Gardner v. Woodcock then to Turpin v. Van Dam. This latest win over Yvel was largely overlooked in the Gardner-Weldin arguments.

Now I suggest, the time has come for Cockell to be put to a crowd-pulling test of his own, preferably in an overseas match with one of the top American cruiserweights.

NOT DIFFICULT

And you may read what significance you like into the fact that I met no resistance when I made this give-Cockell-a-crack suggestion to Solomons. It should not be difficult to find a rated American willing to do business at say 12st. 10lb. With no title at stake, Cockell need not be asked to withstand the stress and strain of making the championship limit of 12st. 7lb.

What about the 24-year-old New Yorker? Nick Barone rated as No. 5 challenger to Maxim, with Cockell lying 10th? Or would the fact that Barone went into the 11th round with Ezzard Charles last December make him too hot for Don to handle?

California's Bob Murphy (No. 4) is a reputedly tough puncher, and, anyway, his "south-



Don Cockell

paw" stance would not make him too popular in these parts. But Washington's Harry Matthews (2), New Jersey's Doc Williams (6) and New York's Jimmy Slade (7) would all offer our champion the kind of opposition he needs to prepare him for the grand assault on Joey Maxim's world championship.

What about it, manager John Simpson?

KNOWS HIS BUSINESS

Ray Arcel, Whitey Binstein, Matty Norris and other top-rank American trainers have all given us a post-war glimpse of their slick methods.

Now we are to see bespectacled, bow-tied, ex-banqueting Chanley Goldmann — here shortly to shape-up Cesar Brion against our Jack Gardner at Harringay next month.

Does Goldman know the business? You bet he does. Marty Servo, Kid Gavilan, Lou Ambers and Johnny Riske are some of the stars who have made their world championship bids with Chanley in their corners.

There are no secrets and no patent rights in the Goldman method. "First, learn to deliver the right kind of punches, then learn how to protect yourself against them. Get to know both ends of the deal," he tells his "clients." Simple, isn't it?

(London Express Service)

THE GAMBOLS




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SAILINGS TO			
"FOYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 12th Apr.	
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"SINKIANG"	Djakarta	5 p.m. 15th Apr.	
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 16th Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 16th Apr.	
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama & Kobe	5 p.m. 16th Apr.	
"TAIHOI"	Singapore	5 p.m. 16th Apr.	
"YUNNAN"	Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 18th Apr.	
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 18th Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 18th Apr.	
"FUNGING"	Kobe, Yokohama & Nagoya	10 a.m. 24th Apr.	
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 24th Apr.	

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"FUKIEN"	Singapore	13th Apr.
"ANKING"	Yokohama	13th Apr.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 15th Apr.
"YUNNAN"	Bangkok	10th Apr.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10th Apr.
"FUNGING"	Indonesia & Tarakan	20th Apr.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS TO

"TAIYUAN"	Japan	29th Apr.
"CHIANGSHIA"	Japan	13th May
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	22nd May

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Ports	25th Apr.
"CHIANGSHIA"	Australia	11th May
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	20th May

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"AUTOMEDON"	Liverpool	21st Apr.
"AENEAS"	Liverpool, Dublin & Glasgow	20th Apr.
"MYRMIDON"	Genoa, Cansablanca, Holland & London	3rd May
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th May

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
G. "PERSEUS"	18th Mar.	15th Apr.
"AUTOMEDON"	4th Mar.	18th Apr.
"MYRMIDON"	7th Mar.	18th Apr.
"FROMETHEUS"	Sailed	21st Apr.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	21st Mar.	26th Apr.
"MARON"	31st Mar.	4th May
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	5th Apr.	10th May
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Apr.	20th May
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	25th Apr.	30th May

 G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	8.40 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Mon.	4.45 p.m. Tues.
HK/Manila (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Wed.	2.15 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Haiphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues.	4.30 p.m. Tues.

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"BENALBANACH"	do	2nd May
"BENVENUE"	do	10th May
"BENLAVERS"	do	30th May

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	LEAVING
"BENAVON"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull	30th Apr.
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Dublin & Rotterdam	14th May
"BENLAVERS"	London, Antwerp & Rotterdam	2nd June

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MISCELLANEOUS

 "TOLD IN THE DARK" being con-
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talks by P. de Martin during
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Morning Post Ltd. Price \$3.50.

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 THIS "Handy Jotter" A better
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Secret Talks On Peace Moves At Lake Success

 Lake Success, Apr. 11.
President Truman's removal of General MacArthur from the UN Command in Korea touched off secret talks in the UN Wednesday on possible peace moves by the UN or Red China. But there is no hint that Red China is ready to talk peace or even a cease-fire.

The action also caused a general feeling of relief among delegates. Some said privately it was long overdue. Mr. Truman's selection of Lieut. General Ridgway to succeed General MacArthur was hailed as a wise choice. General Ridgway has earned respect in the UN, both as a delegate to the organization and as a fighting commander of the Eighth US Army.

Many delegates have been fearful General MacArthur would commit, without consultation, some act which would involve the UN in World War Three.

US delegate Warren R. Austin formally notified the UN in a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie that President Truman had relieved General MacArthur and designated General Ridgway as his successor. Mr. Austin asked the UN to circulate this notification to the 10 other members of the Security Council. It is not necessary, however, for the Council to meet on the issue.

CLOSED DOORS MEETING

Mr. Nasrallah Entezam of Iran, President of the UN General Assembly and Chairman of the Good Offices Committee of three members, met behind closed doors with his group. It was said the purpose was to see if the committee, which has been instructed by the Assembly to seek a cease-fire in Korea, could do anything in the light of the new situation.

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Indian delegate, and Mr. Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, of Egypt, two leaders of a 12-nation, Asian-Arab group in the UN, conferred privately, as did other members of the group. The Asian-Arab combination was reported aiming its efforts to coincide with the work of the Good Offices Committee, with everyone making every effort toward a solution of the Korean crisis.

There was a feeling also that a projected declaration of aims by the 14 UN members with fighting troops in Korea might be forthcoming now that MacArthur is out of the way. None of the Asian-Arab group is among the 14 members.

The President's action was the topic of gatherings in corridors and offices. The consensus of some delegates, none of whom would be quoted for publication:

1. The chances for peace are better. General MacArthur was at least a deterrent in the search for peace and a psychological obstacle. His demands for permission to bomb Manchurian bases of the Chinese Communist Air Force and for use of Chinese Nationalist troops on the Chinese mainland troubled the delegates.

2. Not only General MacArthur's enemies, but a number of the countries allied to the United Nations effort in Korea did not trust him. They were fearful he would lead them to war by some unexpected act—Associated Press.

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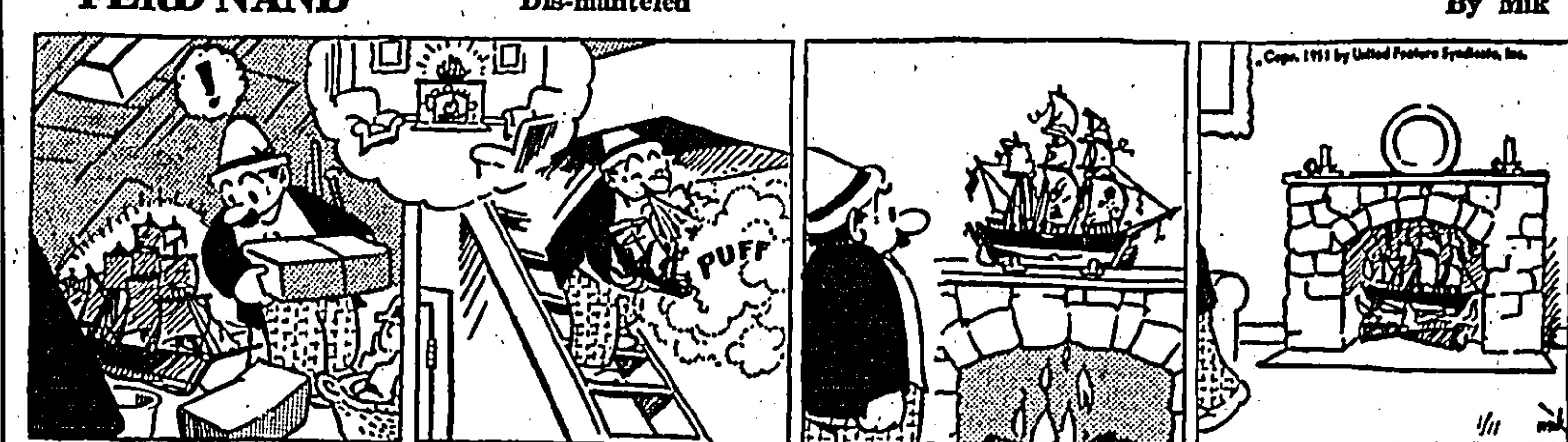
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis


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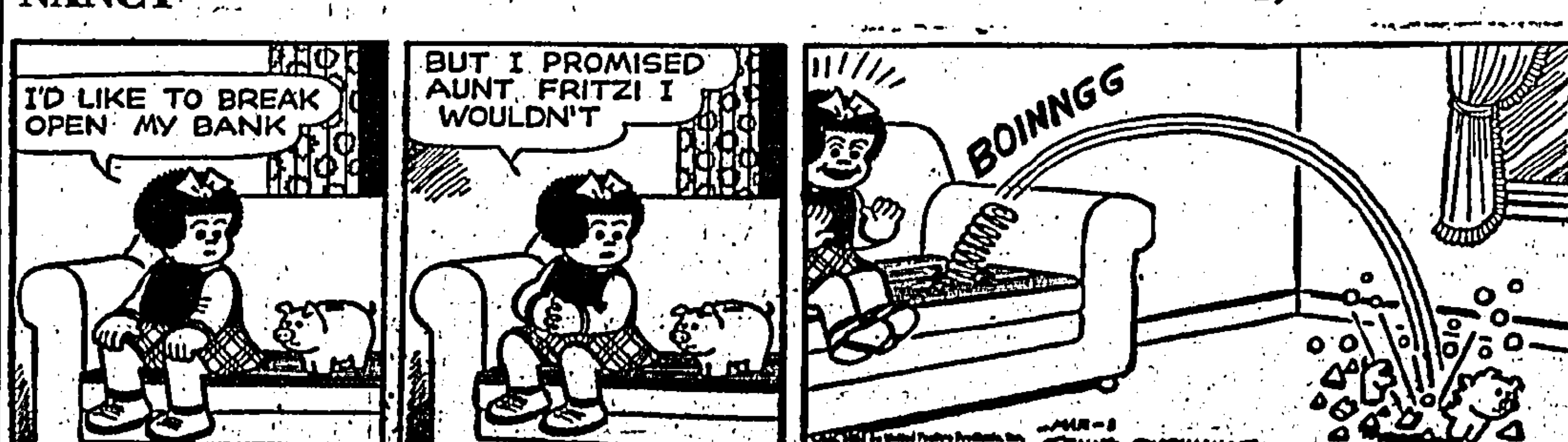
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By Frank Robbins



ISRAELI PLANE DOWNED

 Damascus, Apr. 11.
A Syrian military spokesman said today that an Israeli plane attempting to raid Damascus had been shot down on Israeli territory.

The spokesman said that it was one of two Israeli machines attempting to raid the Syrian capital. It was "shot down between Houlen and Nevlushan, in the Lake Galilee area."

Earlier the spokesman said that Syrian fighters had "foiled a Jewish attempt to raid Damascus by repelling two planes from Syrian territory." Syria and Israel have both laid before the United Nations Security Council their dispute over a demilitarized border area where seven Israeli policemen were killed last week.

The Israelis replied last night with an air bombing raid on Syrian positions.

The spokesman said that Syrian fighters intercepted two Israeli planes over Kuneitra, an important key point 25 miles inside the Syrian frontier and 40 miles south of Damascus.

After an exchange of fire the Israeli planes were forced to withdraw while the Syrian fighters returned safely to their bases, he added.

The spokesman said that the Israeli planes were "on their way to Damascus."

The Syrian delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission has lodged an urgent protest with the Chairman of the Commission.

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DULLES
OFF TO
TOKYOTo Speed Up Japan
Peace Treaty

Washington, Apr. 11.
The White House announced on Wednesday that Mr. John Foster Dulles will fly to Tokyo this coming week-end to consult with Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgway and Japanese leaders to speed the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty.

Mr. Dulles is a Republican advisor to the State Department and is acting as the President's special ambassador in treaty negotiations.

General Ridgway is General Douglas MacArthur's successor as US Commander in the Far East.

The White House said the principles underlying a peace treaty "have been developed with the closest consultations with leaders of both parties, with both Houses of Congress, and with General MacArthur and have the full approval of the President."

"The President has made it clear," the statement said, "that it is the firm policy of the US government to press forward to conclude a peace settlement with Japan as soon as possible."

The statement was outlined by Mr. Dulles in a Los Angeles speech March 31.

Mr. Dulles and Secretary of State Acheson conferred with Mr. Truman at the White House before Wednesday's statement was issued.—Associated Press.

BRITISH PROPOSAL

Washington, April 11.
The United States indicated on Wednesday it will oppose suggestions by Britain that Communist China take part in drafting the Japanese peace treaty and eventually be given the island of Formosa.

State Department spokesman Michael McDermott said Britain outlined its views in an aide memoire delivered to the State Department ten days ago.

Mr. McDermott said Britain wanted the Reds in on the treaty negotiations and wanted Formosa eventually returned to "China."

He told a news conference now was not the time to talk of the United States "rejecting" the British proposals. He would not say how the United States will answer them. He added, however, in answer to questions, that he saw no indication of any change in United States policy on Formosa.

That policy has been to keep the island neutralized during the Korean fighting and leave its eventual fate for a later decision.

British sources here said London's position on inviting the Chinese Communists to participate in writing the treaty was not fixed. The British however were said now to favour inviting the Communists to the treaty talks so that they would have a chance of turning down participation.

EXPLANATION

British sources emphasized they did not want to turn over Formosa to the Communists immediately. The British were said to feel that the Japanese treaty should say Formosa belongs to China and that the island should be placed under some interim regime, pending the solution of exactly which regime represents China.

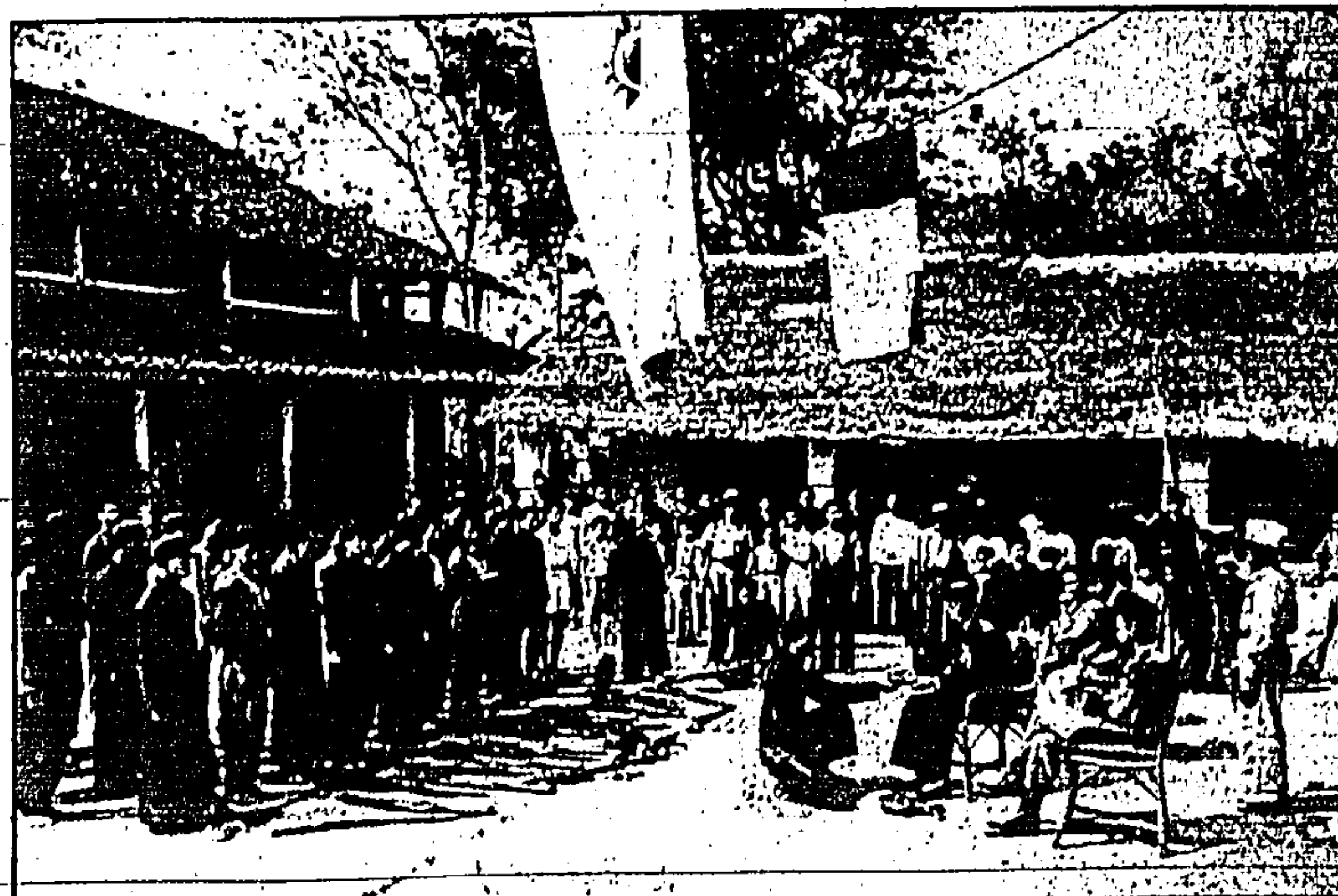
The British were said to feel their note contained constructive suggestions and in no way committed Britain to a firm position.

(Newsweek magazine published on Wednesday a report that the United States decision to include Communist China in the treaty negotiations is fairly unacceptable to the United States. The magazine said Far Eastern policy differences are foremost in a situation "wherein seldom since the end of the war have Britain and the United States been at odds on so many questions." United States officials do not dispute the seriousness of the impasse now reached with the British, as it should the British persist in their current attitude, they are determined to conclude the Japanese peace treaty this year even if it means signing it alone.)—United Press.

Ridgway Leaves
For Tokyo

U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters, Apr. 12.
Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, new Commander of UN Forces in Korea and Supreme Commander for the Allied Occupation Powers in Japan, left Korea this morning for Japan.—Associated Press.

Chinese Surrender Weapons



Sixty-five Chinese Nationalist partisans who crossed the border into Indo-China last month surrendered their weapons at a brief ceremony at Phong Tho. At the ceremony the Chinese, seen lined up at left with their weapons on the ground, watch their leader hand over his revolver to the local provincial chief Deo Van Han. In the background are the local Tai partisans and women. Overhead fly the French and Tai flags.—AP Picture.

TRUMAN TALKS
TO THE NATION

(Continued From Page 1)

being rushed and it may be issued soon.

Administration sources said other UN members had been consulted in advance of Mr. Truman's speech and his words reflected their views as well as those of the United States.

While he stressed the United States' willingness to seek an honourable peace of Korea, Mr. Truman was firm in saying that his country would keep on fighting as long as Communist aggression continued in Korea.

"There are signs that the enemy is building up his ground forces for a new mass offensive," he said. "We also know that there have been large increases in the enemy's available air forces. If a new attack comes, I feel confident it will be turned back. . . . we will carry on the fight with vigour and determination in an effort to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion."

The President charged bluntly that the Soviet-inspired Communists were behind the attack on the free nations.

"The aggression against Korea is the boldest and most dangerous move the Communists have yet made," he asserted.

GREATER PLAN

The chief executive said the Communist attack on Korea was "part of a greater plan for the conquering of all Asia." He added that the United States was the primary block against the Kremlin's attempt "to control all Asia."

Mr. Truman faced up frankly to the growing issue of whether the Communist plan of world conquest can be stopped without general war. He said the government in conjunction with its United Nations allies felt that the best chance of stopping a general war was "to meet the attack in Korea and defeat it there."

That is what we have been doing," he said. "It is a difficult and bitter task. But so far it has been successful. So far we have prevented World War III."

He then said the time had come for worldwide Communism to choose its course of action.

"The Communist rulers may press the attack against us," he said. Then he candidly admitted that further Communist activity may spread the war in the Far East.

Mr. Truman said the American public was asking itself why the UN forces were not bombing Manchuria and China itself. In answer, he said that if the democratic forces assisted Chinese Nationalist troops in landing on the mainland of China, they would run "a very grave risk of starting a general war."

"If that were to happen, we would have brought about the exact situation we are trying to prevent."

He went on to explain that committing United Nations to a full-scale war with Red China would well suit the aims of the Kremlin.

"It may well be that, in spite of our best efforts, the Communists may spread the war. But it would be wrong—tragically wrong—for us to take the initiative in extending the war."

"Our aim is to avoid the spread of the conflict."

THE BEST COURSE

Mr. Truman said the United States' course was "the one best calculated to avoid an all-out war." He added that this was a course consistent with other international agreements.

After pointing out that the force of the free world was growing daily, the President abruptly told the Oriental Communists that they would be "foolhardy to widen the hostilities beyond Korea." With heavy rains and low overcast, virtually stripped UN ground troops of air support.

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These were the mid-April rains which frontline officers expect will signal a massive Red counter-offensive. The Communists have built up a force estimated at more than 500,000.

(In Washington, an Army spokesman said 18 new Chinese Red divisions have been identified in Korea since last Friday—bringing to more than 695,000 the total Communist strength. Overall Red strength was estimated at 470,000 Chinese, 212,000 North Koreans and 13,000 guerrillas.)

AP Correspondent John Randolph reported early on Thursday that UN troops crossing the Han River on the Western front "appeared to be hitting the Reds' line of resistance."

American and Turkish troops pushed slowly toward a high ridge line in that sector, south of Chorwon. Chorwon, formerly a key Chinese base 17 miles north of Parallel 38, was reported wiped out by concentrated Allied artillery fire and air strikes.—Associated Press.

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Korea War Front

Allies
Slog Slowly
Ahead

Tokyo, Apr. 12.

Allied forces slogged slowly ahead on the rain-swept Korean battlefield on Wednesday as news of General MacArthur's dismissal spread like wildfire.

Chinese and Korean Red resistance toughened on the Western and Central fronts. Heavy rains and low overcast virtually stripped UN ground troops of air support.

These were the mid-April rains which frontline officers expect will signal a massive Red counter-offensive. The Communists have built up a force estimated at more than 500,000.

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Hardoon Building Action

Defence Claims
HK Courts Have
No Jurisdiction

A submission that the Courts of Hongkong can have no jurisdiction to make a declaration sought in an action involving immovable property situated in a foreign land, such as that under dispute, was made by Counsel for defence when hearing in the action in respect of the Hardoon Building continued before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, in the Supreme Court this morning.

Plaintiff claims that by an agreement entered into between him and defendant in Hongkong on February 28 last year, the Hardoon Building, situated at the corner of Honan Road and Nanking Road, Shanghai, was sold to him at the agreed price of HK\$65,000. He is seeking a declaration from the Court that the defendant had agreed to sell the property at that price.

Defendant, whilst admitting he signed certain documents, denies that they constituted or were intended by the plaintiff or himself to constitute a sale or an agreement for sale.

Plaintiff is Jen Dao Chen, of 28 Repulse Bay Road. He is represented by the Hon. Loo d'Almada, KC, and Mr. Brook A. Bernacchi, on the instructions of Mr. M. A. da Silva.

Defendant is David George Hardoon, of 48 Repulse Bay Road. Mr. John McNeill, KC, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appears on his behalf.

When Court resumed this morning, it was found that the interpreter assigned was indisposed. Another interpreter who was sent for was unable to fully understand the dialect of plaintiff, who was under cross-examination by the Defence Counsel. Cross-examination of plaintiff will continue at 2.30 p.m. today.

Pending resumption of the cross-examination, Mr. McNeill with the permission of the Court raised the question of jurisdiction. He said that the action was founded upon one thing only, and that was a dispute as to the title of the land in question. Had it been sold to plaintiff, as alleged, or had it not been sold to plaintiff? He asked his Lordship to say that the Court has no jurisdiction to deal with the action.

Submitting further, Counsel said that the Courts of Hongkong can have no jurisdiction to make a declaration sought.

According to the Ta Hing Co. of Hongkong, the vessel, the 3,351-ton ss Mungana, formerly the Eureka, owned by the Australasian United Steam Navigation Co., left Sydney on tow on March 24, and sailed in at Borneo where she loaded 2,000 tons of coal for Hongkong.

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Commodore Davies
Goes To
Coastal Command

Air Commodore A. D. Davies, CBE, has been appointed Air Officer in charge of Administration at Headquarters Coastal Command. Until this week he was Air Officer Commanding Hongkong. He left the Colony on Tuesday.

At the outbreak of the war Air Commodore Davies was serving in the Directorate of Organisation at the Air Ministry, where he became Deputy Director of War Organisation in 1941. In 1943-44 he was deputy commander of the bomber base at a short period before returning to the Air Ministry for duty in the Directorate-General of Manning, becoming a Director of Manning in 1945. From December, 1947, until he came to Hongkong in October, 1948, he was a member of the Manpower Economy Committee.

Ambulance
Brigade
Orders

Orders by Comm. A. D. Davies, O.B.E., C. St. J., Commissioner St. J.A.B. Hongkong District Order No. 15/51 dated April 12, 1951.

Ambulance Duties—Hongkong—15.4.51 to 21.4.51, Chung Sing Division, 22.4.51 to 28.4.51, Eastern Division.

Ambulance Duties—Kowloon—15.4.51 to 21.4.51, Kowloon Division, 22.4.51 to 28.4.51, Mong Kok Division.

Football Match Duties—Saturday, April 14, Chung Sing Division, 15.4.51, 16.4.51, 17.4.51, 18.4.51, 19.4.51, 20.4.51, 21.4.51, 22.4.51, 23.4.51, 24.4.51, 25.4.51, 26.4.51, 27.4.51, 28.4.51, 29.4.51, 30.4.51, 1.5.51, 2.5.51, 3.5.51, 4.5.51, 5.5.51, 6.5.51, 7.5.51, 8.5.51, 9.5.51, 10.5.51, 11.5.51, 12.5.51, 13.5.51, 14.5.51, 15.5.51, 16.5.51, 17.5.51, 18.5.51, 19.5.51, 20.5.51, 21.5.51, 22.5.51, 23.5.51, 24.5.51, 25.5.51, 26.5.51, 27.5.51, 28.5.51, 29.5.51, 30.5.51, 1.6.51, 2.6.51, 3.6.51, 4.6.51, 5.6.51, 6.6.51, 7.6.51, 8.6.51, 9.6.51, 10.6.51, 11.6.51, 12.6.51, 13.6.51, 14.6.51, 15.6.51, 16.6.51, 17.6.51, 18.6.51, 19.6.51, 20.6.51, 21.6.51, 22.6.51, 23.6.51, 24.6.51, 25.6.51, 26.6.51, 27.6.51, 28.6.51, 29.6.51, 30.6.51, 1.7.51, 2.7.51, 3.7.51, 4.7.51, 5.7.51, 6.7.51, 7.7.51, 8.7.51, 9.7.51, 10.7.51, 11.7.51, 12.7.51, 13.7.51, 14.7.51, 15.7.51, 16.7.51, 17.7.51, 18.7.51, 19.7.51, 20.7.51, 21.7.51, 22.7.51, 23.7.51, 24.7.51, 25.7.51, 26.7.51, 27.7.51, 28.7.51, 29.7.51, 30.7.51, 1.8.51, 2.8.51, 3.8.51, 4.8.51, 5.8.51, 6.8.51, 7.8.51, 8.8.51, 9.8.51, 10.8.51, 11.8.51, 12.8.51, 13.8.51, 14.8.51, 15.8.51, 16.8.51, 17.8.51, 18.8.51, 19.8.51, 20.8.51, 21.8.51, 22.8.51, 23.8.51, 24.8.51, 25.8.51, 26.8.51, 27.8.51, 28.8.51, 29.8.51, 30.8.51, 1.9.51, 2.9.51, 3.9.51, 4.9.51, 5.9.51, 6.9.51, 7.9.51, 8.9.51, 9.9.51, 10.9.51, 11.9.51, 12.9.51, 13.9.51, 14.9.51, 15.9.51, 16.9.51, 17.9.51, 18.9.51, 19.9.51, 20.9.51, 21.9.51, 22.9.51, 23.9.51, 24.9.51, 25.9.51, 26.9.51, 27.9.51, 28.9.51, 29.9.51, 30.9.51, 1.10.51, 2.10.51, 3.10.51, 4.10.51, 5.10.51, 6.10.51, 7.10.51, 8.10.51, 9.10.51, 10.10.51, 11.10.51, 12.10.51, 13.10.51, 14.10.51, 15.10.51, 16.10.51, 17.10.51, 18.10.51, 19.10.51, 20.10.51, 21.10.51, 22.10.51, 23.10.51, 24.10.51, 25.10.51, 26.10.51, 27.10.51, 28.10.51, 29.10.51, 30.10.51, 1.11.51, 2.11.51, 3.11.51, 4.11.51, 5.11.51, 6.11.51, 7.11.51, 8.11.51, 9.11.51, 10.11.51, 11.11.51, 12.11.51, 13.11.51, 14.11.51, 15.11.51, 16.11.51, 17.11.51, 18.11.51, 19.11.51, 20.11.51, 21.11.51, 22.11.51, 23.11.51, 24.11.51, 25.11.51, 26.11.51, 27.11.51, 28.11.51, 29.11.51, 30.11.51, 1.12.51, 2.12.51, 3.12.51, 4.12.51, 5.12.51, 6.12.51, 7.12.51, 8.12.51, 9.12.51, 10.12.51, 11.12.51, 12.12.51, 13.12.51, 14.12.51, 15.12.51, 16.12.51, 17.12.51, 18.12.51, 19.12.51, 20.12.51, 21.12.51, 22.12.51, 23.12.51, 24.12.51, 25.12.51, 26.12.51, 27.12.51, 28.12.51, 29.12.51, 30.12.51, 1.1.52, 2.1.52, 3.1.52, 4.1.52, 5.1.52, 6.1.52, 7.1.52, 8.1.52, 9.1.52, 10.1.52, 11.1.52, 12.1.52, 13.1.52, 14.1.52, 15.1.52, 16.1.52, 17.1.52, 18.1.52, 19.1.52, 20.1.52, 21.1.52, 22